REMARKS

No claims have been amended, added or cancelled. Claims 1-53 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration is requested in light of the following remarks.

Section 103(a) Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 1-53 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlson et al. (U.S. Publication 2003/0056022) (hereinafter "Carlson") in view of "3 The Model-View-Controller Architecture" (hereinafter "3MVC"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons presented below.

Regarding claim 1, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Carlson in view of MVC fails to teach or suggest a dynamic component generator configured to receive a new set of requirements for an application and generate a second dynamic component to replace the first dynamic component, wherein the second dynamic component is configured to function according to the new set of requirements. Carlson teaches configurable JAVA classes created as instances of a metaclass object that includes subclasses and interfaces that themselves include methods to alter attributes and methods of a configurable JAVA class. MVC teaches the decoupling of model, view and controller objects of an application. The Examiner cites passages of Carlson (col. 5:14-25) describing how Carlson's "invention allows the creation of new Java classes and the change of existing Java classes ... new functionality can be introduced by configuring new classes rather than redevelopment." However, Carlson in view of MVC fails to teach or suggest a *dynamic component generator* configured to *receive a new set of requirements*. Carlson teaches a metaclass object that includes methods "to alter the attributes and methods of the Java class instance of the metaclass object" (Carlson, paragraph 0025). However, providing a system that includes methods to alter attributes and methods of a Java class instance is not the same as an application having a generator component that receives a set of requirements. Carlson does not mention any component of his system receiving a set of requirements. In fact, Carlson is completely silent about communicating

requirements. Carlson's system pertains only to a system in which a programmer may utilize Carlson's metaclass object, and specifically the metaclass object's method for altering attributes and methods, to modify configurable Java classes at runtime.

In response the above arguments, the Examiner cites paragraphs [0037] and [0041] of Carlson. Paragraph [0037] of Carlson describes Carlson's Softype Interface 20 and SofttypeBean 22. Carlson teaches that the Softype Interface 20 allows run-time configuration of the Softype instances and that the methods and attributes of the SofttypeBean 22 can be dynamically defined and altered. Properties and methods may be added to instances of SofttypeBean 22. Thus, paragraph [0037] describes the ability to dynamically alter properties and method of existing SofttypeBean instances, but makes no mention of a dynamic component generator configured to *receive a new set of requirements for the application*. Merely teaching that properties and methods of class and object instances can be altered does not teach or suggest anything about receiving a set of *application requirements* and generating a second dynamic component to replace the first dynamic component, wherein the second dynamic component is configured to function *according to the new set of requirements*. Paragraph [0041] of Carlson, also cited by the Examiner, describes that method and property definitions may be included in an XML file. Thus, as illustrated by the Examiner's cited passages, Carlson's system includes dynamically altering the properties and methods of existing object instantiations according to XML-based *definitions* of properties and methods. Method and property definitions are not the same as requirements for an application. Application requirements as recited in Applicants' claim 1, and definitions of class properties and methods as recited in Carlson, are two very different things, as would be well understood by anyone of ordinary skill in the art. Carlson's system does not deal with application requirements, but instead dynamically alters instantiated class objects according to predefined properties and methods.

Carlson in view of MVC also fails to teach or suggest a dynamic component generator configured to generate a second dynamic component to replace the first dynamic component, where the second dynamic component is configured to function

according to the new set of requirements. The Examiner states that Carlson's system "allows the creation of new Java classes and the change of existing Java classes" and that in Carlson's system "new functionality can be introduced by configuring new classes". However, the Examiner does not show any passage of the cited art that teaches or suggests a component generator configured to generate a second dynamic component to replace the first dynamic component and configured to function according to the new set of requirements. Carlson does not describe anything in his system that is configured to generate a component configured to function according to a *new set of requirements* and to *replace a first dynamic component*. As noted above, merely providing methods to alter attributes and methods of Java classes does not imply a component configured to generate new components that function according to a set of requirements and replace another dynamic component. Carlson's altering of existing methods and properties of existing class and object instances clearly does not teach or suggest generating a new dynamic component to replace another dynamic component where the new dynamic component is configured to function according to a new set of requirements for the application.

In his Response to Arguments, the Examiner cites paragraph [0036] of Carlson and refers to the fact that Carlson's Softype object includes a DynamicEntity that includes methods to add and remove directly contained properties and also to add and remove methods from a class object. The Examiner has cited portions of Carlson that describe the ability to modify properties and methods of existing classes and objects according to property and method definitions. As discussed above, property and method definitions are not new application requirements. The Examiner's cited passages do not describe generating a second dynamic component to replace a first dynamic component where the second dynamic component is configured to function according to a new set of requirements for the application. As described above, Carlson teaches altering existing properties and methods according to property and method definitions (Carlson, paragraphs [0035] and [0040-0042]), but nowhere does Carlson teach generating a second dynamic component to *replace* a first dynamic component where the second

dynamic component is configured to function *according to a new set of requirements for the application.*

Furthermore, MVC, alone or in combination with Carlson, fails to teach or suggest anything about receiving a set of new application requirements or about generating a dynamic component configured to function according to the new set of application requirements and thus fails to overcome any of the above noted deficiencies of Carlson. The Examiner, in the Response to Arguments, contends that Carlson's Softype meta-class object corresponds to a dynamic component generator and again cites paragraph [0037] of Carlson. However, as noted above, paragraph [0037] describes the ability to dynamically alter properties and method of existing SofttypeBean instances, but makes no mention, however, of a dynamic component generator configured to generate a dynamic component configured to function according to a new set of *requirements for the application.* Instead, as noted above, Carlson teaches using property and method definitions to alter the properties and methods of existing classes and objects.

Thus, for at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 1 is not supported by the cited prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as those above regarding claim 1 also apply to claims 14, 27 and 41.

Applicant also asserts that numerous ones of the dependent claims recite further distinctions over the cited art. However, since the rejection has been shown to be unsupported for the independent claims, a further discussion of the dependent claims is not necessary at this time.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5681-08800/RCK.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

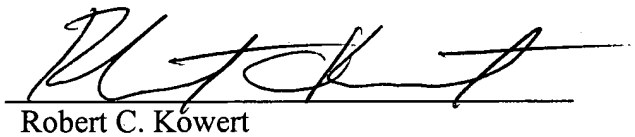
☒ Return Receipt Postcard

☐ Petition for Extension of Time

☐ Notice of Change of Address

☐ Other:

Respectfully submitted,



Robert C. Kowert
Reg. No. 39,255
ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT(S)

Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C.
P.O. Box 398
Austin, TX 78767-0398
Phone: (512) 853-8850

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